

LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) A method for producing nitric oxide comprising:
producing nitric oxide by using a combination of an ionic exchange resin and
a salt,
wherein the ionic exchange resin is an anionic exchange resin.
2. (cancelled)
3. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the anionic
exchange resin has a counter ion selected from the group consisting of ascorbate, nitrite, a
weak-acid anion, lactate, and a diazeniumdiolate-containing composition.
4. (currently amended) A method for producing nitric oxide comprising:
producing nitric oxide by using a combination of an ionic exchange resin and
a salt,
wherein the ionic exchange resin is a cationic exchange resin and wherein the
cationic exchange resin has a hydrogen-atom counter ion.
5. (cancelled)
6. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the ionic exchange resin is in
a gel or cream.
7. (previously presented) A method for producing nitric oxide comprising
the step:
mixing a salt with a cream, gel, or combination thereof to produce nitric
oxide,
wherein the cream or gel has an ionic exchange resin therein.

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8. (original) The method of claim 7, wherein the salt is sodium chloride, sodium phosphate, or sodium acetate.

9. (original) The method of claim 7, wherein the cream or gel is an ion-free hydrogel, an off-white-oil-in-water vanishing cream, or a combination thereof.

10. (cancelled)

11. (currently amended) The method of ~~claim 40~~ claim 7, wherein the ionic exchange resin is an anionic exchange resin.

12. (original) The method of claim 11, wherein the anionic exchange resin has a counter ion selected from the group consisting of ascorbate, nitrite, a weak acid anion, lactate, and a diazeniumdiolate-containing composition.

13. (previously presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the ionic exchange resin is a cationic exchange resin.

14. (original) The method of claim 13, wherein the cationic exchange resin has a hydrogen atom counter ion.

15. (original) The method of claim 12, further comprising reacting a hydrogen-atom cation with the ascorbate to produce ascorbic acid.

16. (original) The method of claim 12, further comprising reacting ascorbic acid with the nitrite to form nitric oxide.

17. (original) The method of claim 12, further comprising reacting a hydrogen cation with the diazeniumdiolate-containing composition to produce nitric oxide.

18. (currently amended) A method for producing nitric oxide comprising the step:

producing nitric oxide by adding a pH adjuster and a salt to a nanofiber having a diazeniumdiolate functional group.

19. (original) The method of claim 18, wherein the nanofiber is a linear polyethylenimine fiber.

20. (original) The method of claim 18, wherein the nanofiber is an electrospun nanofiber.

21. (previously presented) The method of claim 18, wherein the pH adjuster is phosphate, lactate, citrate, or a combination thereof.

22. (currently amended) A method for producing nitric oxide comprising the step:

producing nitric oxide by adding a pH adjuster and a salt to a nanoparticle having a diazeniumdiolate functional group.

23. (original) The method of claim 22, wherein the nanoparticle is cellulose, polystyrene, cm cellulose, or chitosan.

24. (previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the pH adjuster is phosphate, lactate, citrate, or a combination thereof.

25. (original) The method of claim 22, wherein the nanoparticle is within or attached to an electrospun nanofiber.